

MANY EYES ON AFRICA.

SIGNS THAT THE SLAVE TRADE WILL YET BE SUPPRESSED.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY COMBINING TO CRUSH THE TRAFFIC AND DIVIDE THE DARK CONTINENT BETWEEN THEM.

Brussels, Nov. 28.—Emin Pacha has sent to the Belgian Anti-Slavery Society a communication in which he thanks the society for its sympathy and expresses regret for the loss of the Equatorial Provinces. He says that notwithstanding his unfortunate experience he still hopes to be able to do effective work against the slave trade.

The British plenipotentiaries to-day submitted to the International Anti-Slavery Conference proposals for the suppression of the slave trade on the seas. The matter was referred to a committee.

London, Nov. 28.—"The Times" says: "There is a strong probability that both Mr. Stanley and Emin Pacha will enter the service of the British East Africa Company, and that Emin's companions will settle in the company's territory. The company deserves more than the passive approval of the Government. The Indian Government ought to be induced to allow natives to emigrate to Africa in order to overcome the difficulty in procuring labor."

Mr. Mackinnon publishes a long letter which the Mahdi's General sent to Emin Pacha requesting him to return and to submit to the Mahdi. This letter, which Mr. Mackinnon received from Mr. Jephson, arrived at Emin's camp while Emin was a prisoner at Dufle. The rebels tortured the Mahdist messengers in an endeavor to exact information from them, and then clubbed them to death.

Lupton Bey's last three letters to Emin Pacha are also published. In these Lupton informs Emin that all is up with him.

Suakin, Nov. 28.—The Bagdads have been raiding near this place, and have conquered and killed a number of friendly and stolen a large number of cattle.

Berlin, Nov. 28.—In the Reichstag to-day Herr von Barth, a Progressist, made a long speech in opposition to the Government's Southwest African colonial policy. In spite of his protest, however, the appropriation asked for defensive purposes in Southwest Africa was voted by an overwhelming majority.

Count Herbert Bismarck lauded Major Wissmann for his services in East Africa, and said it would be to Germany's advantage to co-operate with him in the future. The Count also lauded the policy of Germany toward the East Africa Company. "We will negotiate with the East Africa Company," he said, "in order to arrange for further action."

Lisbon, Nov. 28.—The newspapers here, of all kinds, are in denunciation of Lord Salisbury's speech regarding Portuguese claims in Africa. The papers insist that the Government support Portuguese rights to the whole of the Zambezi territory, including the land claimed by the British. The accusations to the effect that Portugal has protected the slave-traders are denied, and documents have been sent to the Anti-Slavery Conference at Brussels showing that Portugal was the first European power to abolish slavery.

AMERICAN MINERS SHUT OUT OF COREA.

A COUNTRY RICH IN ORE, BUT POOR IN THE MACHINERY NEEDED TO GET IT.

San Francisco, Nov. 28.—Special.—Two mining men from California are one from Nevada, who went to work mines. They took out a ten-stamp mill with concentrators, and also two machines to put it up. They were hired by Dr. H. N. Allen, secretary of the Korean Legation at Washington, who had received concessions to work a rich mine in that country. When they reached Seoul Judge Denny amazed the men by saying that only the merchants were wanted, as the King wouldn't permit foreign miners in the interior. They therefore remained at Seoul while the two machines transferred the plant to a place 150 miles from Pusan. When they reached their destination they found no one, as an American expert, one Pierce, had been deceived by the natives, who showed him a rich specimen of ore, but they had obtained it from a mine fifty miles away. The three miners recovered their expenses and returned, although they had contracts for a year. The two machines are still at Seoul, but they expect to get away soon.

Careful prospecting was done by the Nevada and California miners about Seoul. They found good prospects wherever they went in the vicinity. Mining there is exceedingly primitive, but notwithstanding this, the owners are anxious to get on their feet by the old panning process about \$3,500,000 a year. Their silver and gold lodes are entirely undeveloped. The miners regretted that they were not allowed to work in the interior. They are now making a week's journey from Pusan, in Mongolia, to the American and English mining men with him and is making a great deal of money.

DOM PEDRO ILL WHEN HE SAILLED.

Lisbon, Nov. 28.—A cable dispatch from Rio Janeiro says that Dom Pedro was ill when he left Brazil, and that he was accompanied by his physician, Dr. Motamora.

It is doubtful whether Dom Pedro will land here. The Provisional Government instructed the Brazilian Minister here that if the deposed Emperor desired to proceed to another port, another steamer should be procured to convey him, as the Alagoas returns to Rio Janeiro tomorrow.

RUSSIAN FLYING ARTILLERY.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 28.—The "Invalide Russe" says that Russia is building a flying artillery corps, consisting of two field and two local mobile parks. The Government has decided to raise a corps of frontier guards, which will add 4,000 men to the army.

BRISTOL DOCKMEN ON STRIKE.

London, Nov. 28.—The Bristol dockmen have struck owing to the merchants having given notice that they would lock out the timber runners if they refused to work with foreign crews.

There are 7,500 dockmen and lightermen out. The trade of the port is paralyzed.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CONFIDENCE.

London, Nov. 28.—Mr. Gladstone, in an article in "The Nineteenth Century" in which he says that he believes that if an election were held now the country would return a Home Rule majority in Parliament of 109.

A CHIEF OF DETECTIVES DISMISSED.

Brussels, Nov. 28.—M. Gantier, Chief of Detectives, has been dismissed for employing "agents provocateurs" during the mining strikes.

DISASTROUS COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

Berlin, Nov. 28.—An explosion took place in a colliery at Neumark to-day by which fourteen persons were killed and four injured.

MILITARY LOSS IN GRINDEL PASS.

Berne, Nov. 28.—The Bundesrath has voted 1,007,000 francs toward the expenses of a military road in the Grindel Pass.

AN EDITOR TRIED FOR HIGH TREASON.

Berlin, Nov. 28.—The editor of the "Pot-damer Zeitung" is being tried for high treason in stating that the Emperor recently rode a majestic class cab.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ALDERSHOT.

London, Nov. 28.—White's drapery establishment at Aldershot was burned to-day. The loss is 100,000 pounds.

RISE IN THE PRICE OF IRON.

Brescia, Nov. 28.—Iron has advanced to 800 marks and sheet iron to 250 marks.

A VICTORY FOR EDISON IN CANADA.

Ottawa, Nov. 28.—The Minister of Agriculture has rendered a decision, dismissing the petition of the Edison Electric Company of Canada for the cancellation of the patent for the Edison incandescent lamp owned by the Edison Electric Light Company. Richard Pope, Deputy Commissioner of Patents, rendered a decision.

THE ST. LOUIS AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Chicago, Nov. 28.—Special.—"It has leaked out," says a dispatch from Springfield, Ill., that articles of incorporation of the St. Louis and Illinois Central Railroad Company have been filed with the Secretary of State in that city. The articles of incorporation of the St. Louis and Illinois Central Railroad, Frank Hollins, of New York; Robert McWilliams, of Little Rock, and J. M. Stark, of Pawnee, are known to be among the incorporators.

CRUSHED BY A MINE CARTRIDGE.

Wilkes-Barre, Penn., Nov. 28.—Joseph Werry, age twenty-seven, a miner at the Conyngham shaft, finished his day's work this evening and started for home. As he was nearing the carriage, one of his companions cried out "Hurry up, Joe, we have rung the signal for the engine to hold." At this he ran for the carriage, but on reaching the platform it had already started. He misjudged the distance in jumping on, and the bottom of the cage caught him under the chin. In this way he was hoisted about fifteen feet and then dropped. His head and breast were terribly crushed against the side of the shaft, and he died in a few moments.

FAILURE OF CATTLE SPECULATION.

Pittsburg, Nov. 28.—A dispatch from Waynesburg, Penn., says: "Ed. A. Spragg made an assignment yesterday, which involved Dr. J. B. Bradley and W. T. Lantz. The latter is cashier of the Farmers and Drivers' National Bank, and the report of the failure caused a small run on the bank. The directors, however, assured the depositors that the bank was perfectly able to pay every dollar of its deposits, and this had a wholesome effect. Reverses in cattle ventures in the West are the cause of the failure. The liabilities will reach many thousands of dollars."

CARTER H. HARRISON REENTERS POLITICS.

Chicago, Nov. 28.—Special.—At a public meeting last night Carter H. Harrison, ex-Mayor of Chicago, announced his candidacy for the presidency of the United States.

CUT DOWN BY A VIRGINIA TUGBOAT.

Baltimore, Nov. 28.—Special.—The sinking of a Maryland oyster schooner by a Virginia pirate tugboat yesterday, in the Potomac River, has caused much excitement among the Maryland oystermen.

SERIOUS OUTCOME OF THE MARYLAND-VIRGINIA BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

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WIDE RUIN IN BOSTON.

ACRES OF BUILDINGS BURNED. LOSSES AMOUNTING TO EIGHT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

ONE MAN HURT—THE PROGRESS OF THE FLAMES STOPPED BY THE ONLY BUILDING WHICH HAD IRON SHUTTERS—A GALE ALMOST CONQUERED THE FIREMEN—AID OBTAINED FROM OTHER CITIES.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Boston, Mass., Nov. 28.—Boston is a sufferer by fire to-day. The estimated amount of \$8,000,000 or \$10,000,000. Twenty-odd business concerns have been burned out and the insurance companies are hard hit. The fire was discovered about 10 o'clock this morning in the upper floor of the large block on the corner of Bedford and Kingston streets, owned by Jordan, Marsh & Co., and occupied in part by Brown, Durrell & Co., fancy goods. This was a magnificent sandstone building covering a large area, and was supposed to be as nearly fire-proof as it was possible to make it. The fire had a good start before it was discovered by a letter-carrier, who gave the alarm, and by the time the first engine arrived the entire building was in flames. After a few minutes' unsuccessful struggle with the flames, Chief Weber ordered a general alarm sounded. The flames spread from this new building across Bedford-st., setting fire to the scaffolding in front of an unfinished building. Fanned by a high wind, the flames swept to the eastward, and in a few minutes the five-story freestone block Nos. 74, 76 and 80 Chancery-st. was in flames. Number 74 was occupied on the two lower floors by Sanborn & Ham, carpet dealers; and the two upper floors by William Kahle, dealer in jewelry and silverware; No. 76 was occupied by the Boston Comfort Company, Hiram Emery, lumber dealer, and B. S. Luther, clothing manufacturer; No. 80 was occupied by Ewing, Brothers & Co., commission merchants, and the Byfield Woolen Mills. Adjoining that building to the eastward is No. 72, a three-story brick building, occupied by Wight Brothers, dealers in furs and skins. The fire spread from the larger building into this smaller one, and in a few moments the latter structure and its contents were a mass of ruins. At the same time the fire also worked to the westward into the five-story French roof brown granite building occupied on the lower floor by Bridgeham & Co. and Samuel Willis, and the rear portion of that building was soon a mass of flames. Seeing that the fire was in danger of crossing Chancery-st., the firemen concentrated their energies at that point. In spite of their efforts the flames leaped across the street, communicating with the four-story granite building Nos. 71, 73 and 75, occupied by Thomas N. Christian, dealer in hosiery, lace and small wares.

It became evident that the entire fire department of Boston was insufficient to quell the flames, and aid was asked from other places. Before 10 o'clock there were about sixty-five pieces of apparatus at work, including engines from Chelsea, Waltham, Lawrence, Lowell, Newton, Cambridge, Haverhill, Brockton, Malden, Salem, Newburyport, Taunton and Providence. For a time it seemed as if the flames would reach Washington-st. on the west and Harrison-ave. on the east. Had they done so, the loss would have been enormous. R. H. White's great retail store, extending from Washington-st. back to Harrison-ave., was seriously threatened at one time, and several firms in Washington and other adjacent streets removed some of their more valuable goods in anticipation of the worst. By heroic efforts, however, on the part of the firemen, directed by a cool and intelligent head, the fire was confined to portions of Bedford, Kingston, Chancery and Columbia streets, and Rowe Place.

A thrilling rescue from a terrible death was made by Officer Charles Maynes, of Division 2; Officer Benjamin, of Division 16, and "Sleepy," the colored attaché of City Hall. It occurred about 9:45 a. m. in the building at No. 80 Chancery-st. Edward E. Whiting, a veteran fireman, who resided at No. 40 Crescent-st., Roxbury District, volunteered his services. He helped the firemen with the hose on the building mentioned. It grew terribly hot, and the walls threatened to fall. The fire was raised to get back, as the roof was caving in. A desperate rush was made to get out of reach of the tumbling bricks, and all escaped save Whiting. He was knocked down and immediately covered by heated debris. The firemen said that he must be killed, and that by no possible chance could he be alive. Officers Maynes and Benjamin, however, thought differently, and taking desperate chances, braved the furnace-like heat and the risk of falling walls, and tried to find the buried man. "My God, can no one help me?" was the cry they heard. This directed them to a pile of truck and timber, under which they found Whiting imprisoned. Frantically they pulled and hauled. Every moment they expected to be killed by falling stones or burned by the flames, which darted out in every direction. They kept at work, however, got hold of Whiting's arms, and tried to pull him out. They shuddered as they saw the burned skin and flesh come off in their hands. Once more they dug away the debris to free the burned and injured man. They finally got him out. It was found that his right leg was broken, that he was frightfully burned about the head, arms and body, and otherwise injured. He was driven with all speed to the City Hospital. It is believed that his injuries will prove fatal.

Several firms feel that honorable mention should be made of the kindness of A. Cheney, general superintendent of the United States and Canada Express Company, who gratuitously furnished men and teams to remove stock from their threatened buildings. By this means the papers of the Booth, Massachusetts, Everett and York Mills were saved from the jaws of Smith, Hogg & Gardner, corner of Chancery and Bedford-st.; \$25,000 in valuable furs, principally seal-skins, and were removed from Freeman & White's store, and \$10,000 in seal gloves were saved from Coleman & Mead's establishment in Chancery-st.

It had not been for the heavy rainstorm which prevailed during the entire forenoon, the calamity would have been inevitably much greater. The air was filled with flying cinders, driven by a strong wind, and great flakes of burning paper, wood and other combustible landed on roofs many blocks distant and but for the rain would have set fire to many buildings. A postal card which escaped the flames was carried from three miles distant. It was addressed to a New-York house and contained an order for goods.

The area burned over to-day was small in proportion to the loss. The territory is estimated as about two and a half acres. Remembering the disastrous effect produced by the burning of the escaping gas at the great fire of November 9, 1872, and the explosion and additional fire from the same cause the following night, the Boston Gas Company took early precautions. When the fire had obtained great headway, and it seemed impossible to stop it until it crossed Washington-st., the gas was shut off from that part of the city.

On Wednesday night Chief Weber was with a party of gentlemen who were discussing the fire at Lynn on Tuesday, and some were inclined to criticize its management by Chief Moody. Chief Weber cut short the discussion by saying that a disastrous fire was liable to occur in Boston at any minute in a section where there were high buildings and narrow streets. His prophecy

PRINCETON DEFEATS YALE.

WILD CHEERS FOR OLD NASSAU. THE BLUE COLORS RUN DOWN AND THE ORANGE AND BLACK WAVE IN TRIUMPH.

A LONG CHAIN OF VICTORIES BROKEN—THE SCORE IS 10 TO 0—TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE SEE THE GREAT GAME OF FOOTBALL—A CONTEST OF SKILL, STRENGTH AND PLUCK—DETAILS.

OF THE PLAY.

A solemn and weird raven who lives in Princeton, N. J., where Edwards once planted his iron heel in a historical manner, turned a complete yellow yesterday about 5 p. m., when he received this jubilant and pardonably chaotic message from his master, Captain Edgar Allan Poe, the general of the invincible Princeton football team:

"Veni, vidi, vici. Princeton's 'V' on top. Ames's head and heels victorious. Entenue exelavend ho Princeton eleven deka parassans, Yale in soup. My sootysayer against Yale luck and mascot. Vox populi—we are the people."

And so the raven was no false prophet. He had triumphantly predicted that Princeton would defeat Yale, although his predictions were of a negative nature. Amateur sootysayers like Captain Poe, "Snake" Ames, Hector Cowan, C. C. Cuyler, "Tray" Harris and Duncan Edwards, however, had always read him right this season. And they interpreted his sayings correctly yesterday.

Would Yale score this year against Princeton? They asked, and the bird quoth "Nevermore." "Would Ames get rattled?" they tremulously asked; and the bird with fire in his eye quoth "Nevermore." "Would Gill get in his great run?" they eagerly asked, and the bird answered: "Nevermore." And after the game they pressed on him the question: "Will Yale withdraw from the Intercollegiate Football Association?" But the mysterious sootysayer scratched his bill with his claw and wisely answered, "We are the people."

Well, the Princeton boys were the people yesterday. The "tigers" were Princeton's people. When, at the close of the game, a mighty and yellow storm of people inundated the Berkeley Oval football patch and bore the happy, streaming, exulting, dirt-ladged Princeton champions off the field, General Julius Caesar Edgar Allan Poe must have been reminded of the time the yellow Tiber overflowed his banks and swept all before him, even the docks, that were being investigated.

A GREAT CROWD SEES A GREAT GAME.

Twenty-five thousand people were packed into the Berkeley Oval yesterday, and they saw one of the greatest football games under the circumstances ever played. Princeton won because she had the stronger team. Yale was defeated because her men could not stand the strain that the Princeton men imposed on them. The score was 10 to 0, but that does not indicate, after all, the real story of the struggle. Yale was defeated, but her system was not. Had it not been for her uncompleted system she would have been beaten even worse than she was. Her methods produced a team out of inferior Yale material that was able to hold Princeton's powerful combination down to 10 points. But the Princeton team set the standard too high for the Yale boys. The Princeton rulers tried their opponents, and what could the Yale men do then, with Ames playing probably the most remarkable game of football ever seen here, or perhaps in any contest between the teams of American colleges? He kicked, caught, ran and dodged with equal ease. He was everywhere—either with, on top of or near the ball whenever it was his turn.

Gill, too, played a great game in fact, Yale's game. He was the life of his team, while Warrentberg was a skillful general. Princeton scored in the last part of the second three-quarters of the game. Warren made a touchdown through a misplay by McBride, from which a goal was kicked. Later Cowan made a touchdown, from which no goal was made. But the first three-quarters ended with Princeton on Yale's line. Yale came near scoring several times, and would probably have got a goal from the field if Bull had been on the team. Princeton's raven says that Yale's little bear was a bad mascot. Bull was needed to prop up her stock.

No other game between college football elevens has excited such interest as the one played yesterday between the champion Yale team and the Princeton invincibles. It had been talked about for days, the controversies between Harvard, Yale and Princeton had been well aired in the papers, and added public interest to the contest and fanned partnership to a white heat. Everybody who wanted to see the game started early for Berkeley Oval. An exodus seemed to be on its way for Harlem. Jupiter Pluvius dried his tears, and everybody started in good spirits for the game.

FIFTH-AVE. GAY WITH RIBBONS.

Madison Square was a scene of gay coaches, drags, and tallies, adorned with the blue and the orange and black, or with loads of pretty girls decked with college colors and happy young fellows, nearly every one of them tooting a horn of some kind. Some of the coaches were almost wrapped with bunting with the staring letters "Yale" or "Princeton" on them. There were about seventy coaches in all, and they were a glittering, ever-changing show as they wound up Fifth-ave, like a long and twisting snake. College colors greeted them on all sides. Fifth-ave was a collage lane, and right young faces in the windows gave a pretty touch to the scene. The trains on the Sixth Avenue Elevated road were crammed with people who made their way to One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st., and the Grand Central Station was a Berkeley Oval itself, except that the floor was hard and dry. Special trains poured out to Highbridge and Morris Dock as they could be dispatched, crowded with a living freight, who swarmed up the hills to the Oval like an army of ants. Streamers waved everywhere, and the sun was almost dazzled. The merry procession of coaches with their occupants tooting horns and cheering added to the animation of the scene.

HOW THE OVAL LOOKED.

The Oval was designed by nature, and with man's art it may be wrought into a coliseum. It was hardly that yesterday. Dr. J. S. White, president of the Berkeley Athletic Association, directed the handling of the crowd. He did as much as any energetic, clear-headed man could do with such a crowd. But some of the ushers seemed to be unable to carry out their orders. The result was that many people could not find their seats. But next year Dr. White will complete the seating arrangements of the Oval by building a stand on the western slope and a colossal stand on the south side, so that the entire space will be enclosed by seats that will hold from 35,000 to 40,000 people, a veritable coliseum. As it was yesterday the crowd in the Oval was the largest that has gathered at an athletic contest in this city. The western slope of the ground that rises was a mass of humanity. The stand which runs from the west end to the east, broken by the grand stand or the north side, was packed with solid walls of men and women rising in tiers. The grand stand was crowded, the east stand filled, while the south side was an unbroken line of people in seats against a bank.

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